

TEATRO SOLIS.

GRAN ESPECTACULO EN MONTEVIDEO.

"SOCIEDAD DEL PLATA"

EL DOMINGO 6 DE DICIEMBRE DE 1868.

La gran opera del maestro Bellini

NORMA.

El rol de la Norma será cantado por la eminente prima Donna—

CARLOTTA CAROZZI.

El de Adalgisa por especial obsequio lo cantará la distinguida Prima Donna—

SETIZIA ZACCONI.

A las 8 en punto.

La Sociedad del Plata en el deseo que los amantes de Buenos Aires puedan asistir al debut de la célebre Prima Donna, ha conseguido que el magnífico vapor "La América" saque el Sábado 6 del corriente.

ALCAZAR LYRIQUE,
197—CALLE VICTORIA—197

DIRECTOR:

MR. CHERI LABROCAIRE.

Aujourd'hui

LE RETOUR D'ULYSSE

Opera mythologique en un acte.

L. A. FERMESE

Grand pas de deux par Mlle Carlotta Iere. danseuse et M. Aubert.

Un Sainete par M. et Mme. Colombet.

Grand intermède de chant.

A 8 h. 1/2.

COLISEUM.—Se avira a las 8. S. S. Accionista pueden ocurrir al Exterio, Calle Piedad No. 168, desde las once a la una del dia, con sus correspondientes coupons, para recibir el dividendo. 242,69, n.28

BUENOS AYRES CRICKET CLUB.

A Match will be played at Palermo on Tuesday, 8th December, between Competitors and Non-Competitors. The names of these playing will be published in a few days.

A. J. HOWDEN,

Honorary Secretary.

RE-OPENED, THE BOWLING-ALLEY
No. 70 (Calle 25 de Agosto,
Montevideo. 1 79,1 m,nSUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD
\$30 PER MONTH.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding Five Lines inserted SIX TIMES for \$10.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. What is intended for publication must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"Nil falsi audiam, nil veri non audiam dicere."

Cicero.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1868.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR "STANDARD."

Montevideo, December 5, 7, P.M.

Great excitement caused by alarming news from Paraguay.

News discredited.

8,000 to 10,000 ar. mixed wool, at 2 70 to 3 dols.

Bank paper, 1 1/2 dis.

Exchange on London, 5 1/2.

Gold, 44.

Paper reported doubtful.

THE ARGENTINE SQUADRON.

It is rather an amusing fact, notwithstanding that the country is engaged in war, that the Government has thought proper to order the sale of the Argentine Squadron. When this new measure was first mooted few believed it, but the notice of the auctioneer has silenced every doubt.

Since the days of Admiral Brown the maritime power of the Argentine Republic has been declining; probably it touched 'bathos' in 1859 when two small steamers belonging to the Parana Government entered our harbor and besieged the inner roads. Since that memorable naval engagement, increased attention has been paid to navy matters; large sums from time to time have been spent in buying second-hand steamers and arming them for service. The present flagship of the Admiral when condemned for the mail service, was found to be admirably adapted for the Argentine navy. Her decks were good, although her boilers were the worse for wear: her cabins were roomy and commodious, and if we recollect aright, the first service she was called on to perform was to convey the National Government to Rosario to inaugurate the Central Argentine Railway. On that occasion her sailing qualities were tried; she drew so much water that even Muratori himself could not steer her up the river without running aground, and when leaving the port of Rosario to return to Buenos Ayres the firing of a salute by some small pieces from her quarter-deck so shook the flagship that it started half the bolts in the vessel, cracked the boiler, and all but capsized the funnel. The Admiral gazed with awe on the damage, which his vessel received by the firing of her own guns, but, with the aid of an English engineer, everything was soon put to rights, and the National Government rescued from a watery grave in front of Rosario. When she arrived in Buenos Ayres she was again refitted, and, until the memorable battle of Las Cuevas, although carrying the Admiral's flag, she was chiefly used as a transport. When running the batteries at Las Cuevas, she astonished the Brazilians, and disdained to pass down with full steam on, hauled to in the stream, and gallantly replied to the Paraguayan fire. This, we believe, is the most glorious chapter in the history of the Argentine flagship.

The Chacabuco, which will now be disposed of by the hammer, is a vessel of the most varied fortunes; she also was bought second hand by the Argentine Government, and has cost more to her owners than to her enemies. Some years ago she was refitted at great expense, and our readers will recollect how nobly her sailing qualities were put to the test, when Captain Davis, with the foreign brigade, held the ship when her boilers were about to burst. This same steamer again got into trouble in towing up the Prince Albert, with some volunteers on board, who mutinied and held possession of the ship: since that affair she has not been much used, owing to the difficulty of obtaining engineers, her boiler plates being so thin; still there are associations connected with the Chacabuco which command respect, and we regret to see this veteran war-vessel doomed to the hammer.

The Libertad, which will also be sold by auction, was once a favorite passenger steamer on this river; she was also bought second hand, and has been worn out in the service. The transparency of her boiler plates has for some time back secured for her a quiet anchorage at the Tigre, where, for the interests of commerce and Argentine navigation, it is to be hoped she will be allowed to remain, being well adapted for a coal hulk.

The Favop, probably the best steamer in the second hand squadron, has not yet been advertised; about a year ago she was also refitted at the Boca, and we believe, with the exception of her boilers, is in good condition; why the ministers spare this vessel we are at a loss to discover, she is probably the only one fit to fetch a fair price, being highly adapted for such things as pic-nics on Sundays and holidays.

The Sylph is one of the most modern vessels of this second hand squadron; the pin which she broke when the Government first received possession of her has been thoroughly repaired; she carries a couple of good guns, and is neatly fitted up; she is admirably suited for the Guleagueyachú trade, and doubtless when put up for auction will be bought by some enterprising merchants of that place.

There are a few other vessels belonging to this second hand squadron, the names of which we do not at present recollect; we suppose they are at present stationed up the Paraguay river, and possibly turned to the best use as floating hospitals.

None who are at all acquainted with the inferiority of the Argentine Squadron will condemn the measure which consigns the ships to the hammer. Had President Mitre, when he assumed office, adopted the same line of policy, it is probable we should never have had the Paraguayan war, and ill-starred was the man who sent up to Corrientes the old steamers 25 de Mayo and the Guleaguey; far better had they been sold by Mr. Billingshurst to some riverine fishermen, than to be placed in harms way by a bungling war minister.

President Sarmiento evidently profits by the experience; he sees the danger and inconveniences of keeping such a second hand display of maritime power. None can say who next may walk away with our steamers, even though anchored in the Tigre. As vessels of war, the whole squadron, box and dice, is utterly useless; the expense of maintaining these ships is a very serious item, but the public would better appreciate the importance of the present measure, if the Minister would publish an exact list of the disbursements made by the late Administration on account of the squadron. We would suggest, however, to the National Government, the advisability of reserving one or two of those steamers for a sort of naval college. The Argentine Republic is destitute of sailors. Ironclads can be bought if the money is forthcoming, but Argentine sailors are not to be had save by good training, and it is idle for the Administration to entertain the idea of purchasing ironclads, and getting up a ready made squadron, until first they know where to get the sailors to man it; we want a navy school more than a fleet, and the sooner the present mythical squadron is sold by the hammer the better for the country, as it is a useless expense.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

A proposal has been sent to the Argentine Government by the British Minister, which is of paramount importance to the members of the Anglican church resident in this country. Our Minister, on behalf of the British Government proposes, that no clergyman of the Church of England coming to this country with the intention of exercising his sacred calling, should be allowed to officiate unless he be furnished with a special licence from the Bishop of London, in which his respectability and fitness for his office are duly attested by that dignity.

Viewed superficially, and at first sight, the proposal might seem not only beneficial but feasible, but a closer examination of this important subject will demonstrate how great are the difficulties attending the realization of such an idea in a country, the base of whose Constitution is absolute religious liberty.

The great difficulty in the way of, in fact we may say the great objection to such an agreement between the two Governments is to be found in the present state of the Church of England itself. More liberal and tolerant perhaps in its Constitution than its great rival the Church of Rome, its very nature gives rise to and foments that religious speculation and divergence of opinion which has culminated in the present Ritualistic movements at home.

Considering the present state of the English Church, the excitement filling all minds, the differences of opinion on most important theological points existing even, on the Episcopal Bench, would it be by any means certain, that the appointments of the Bishops of London, would always be acceptable to the members of that Church resident in these countries.

The Attorney General D. Ramon Ferreira, in his able report to his Government on the proposal made by the British Minister says: it is equivalent to asking from foreign Governments a guarantee, that their clergymen when exercising their high calling in other countries should be duly qualified for a mission the effects of which are so important to the morality and education of families and of society. When such guarantee becomes impossible through the absence of superior ecclesiastical authority it is obtained by an agreement between the Governments. The practical method would be that the credentials of every English clergyman aspiring to officiate in these countries, should be examined by the Argentine Minister of Worship, who would accord or deny the permission sought for as might seem to him fit. This faculty would be simply of a conventional nature, and would in no ways infringe the principles of the Constitution which grants to all sects perfect freedom of worship, and only in the case of a foreign clergyman who in the exercise of his duties, directly or indirectly violates public order, have the Government the right to interfere.

But now arises the question whether the agreement which has been proposed might not be antagonistic to the principles of the Argentine Constitution. The Government of the Republic can in no ways interfere with liberty of worship nor claim the right of examining clergymen as to their fitness for their office. In this case it would simply be an agreement made to by, two friendly Governments anxious for the moral and intellectual well being of foreigners in this country. The Attorney General recommends in conclusion that "the Government should not reject the proposition but give it every consideration, taking the opinion of other Governments who have received similar proposals and submitting the whole matter to Congress next session."

We are unwilling to hazard any further opinion on a subject which the voice of our Protestant fellow countrymen here is alone entitled to decide. They should if the subject appears to them of sufficient importance make their views known both to our Minister and the Argentine Government.

Did the same unanimity exist in the Church of England as in that of Rome, the proposition might not seem so novel, would be in every way beneficial and could be easily carried out, but the various shades of religious opinion existing amongst the numbers of the Established Church at home to-day, and which as certainly are existent here, perhaps in a minor degree, render great caution necessary on the part of those interested, both Government and people, lest, in embracing without due consideration, or from political motives a particular line of conduct in a matter of such vital importance, they interfere with, or violate that most cherished right of all free peoples, liberty of conscience.

BUCEO SUR MER.

THERE is not a more charming spot in the River Plate than the little fishing port of the Buceo, just outside of Montevideo. The little town stretches from the summit of the hill to the sea. The briny waves wash almost to the doors of the pulperia, and the Port Captain's. Time was when the Buceo had an importance of her own, her saladeros, and even her export houses; but this trade was of artificial growth, and sprung up, owing to the ceaseless civil wars which so long afflicted the Banda Oriental, and hermetically sealed the port of Montevideo. To-day the Buceo is an insignificant hamlet, peopled by a few pauper fishermen, who pass away a lifetime on the rocks and in boats to eke out the means of existence. There are a few quintas in the neighborhood where, in summertime some merchants from Montevideo reside with their families for a few months. Mr. Rich. Wilson, the wealthy coal merchant of Montevideo, at present resides at the Buceo. And some half-dozen British clerics also lodge in the neighborhood riding in to their offices at daybreak. But the speculators of Montevideo, with all their go-aheadism, have overlooked the importance of the Buceo. It is, beyond question, the finest spot in the River Plate for a first-class hotel; it is the only genuine watering-place that the Argentine and Oriental Republics can boast of. It is, *par excellence*, the

Rookaway of the River Plate, and yet there is not a decent house in the village. A first-class hotel at the Buceo is much required, and we hope these few remarks of ours will attract attention in the proper quarter. The view from the cliff commands the wide, wide sea; and we counted no less than seventeen vessels in the offing on the memorable morning when we so fortuitously rescued Messrs. Freyre and Eggers on the rocks. But even in this remote and neglected spot, foreign enterprise is raising its head, and the indomitable energy of a Scotchman is at last calling up to notice the sweet but neglected, Buceo.

In January 1868, Mr. James Bell of Montevideo started an establishment for the preservation of meat, and after immense expense and difficulty, we are happy to say, the new industry has at last proved a signal success. The premises are large and extensive, but as yet only work on a small scale. Mr. William Yule, the head manager of the establishment, showed us over the premises. We first entered the boiling house, where we saw six huge pans, capable of boiling twenty animals per day; at one end of the hall is a mincing machine worked by a two-horse engine, capable of cutting two tons of beef per hour; next to this is the beef hanging room, which faces the corrales where the animals are slaughtered; at the other end is what is called the preserving room where two large iron vats are in constant use: here the cans are placed when filled with meat, each vat holding ninety-nine cans: the cans undergo a process called chloride calcium baths, where the instant the air is exhausted the cans are soldered: beyond is the tinsmith's shop, supplied with all the very latest machinery: here are employed a number of mechanics who turn out six hundred tin cans (six pounds each) per day, being the number at present required for the factory; hard by is a huge iron cistern with fresh water, pumped up from a spring, at a distance of some five squares from the factory, by a two-horse steam engine. Crossing the yard, we come on the hide store room, where a splendid pile of salted hides met our view. The manufactory at present turns out six hundred, six pound cans of preserved beef daily, which is insufficient for the Montevideo Market. The cans are neatly got up, well-painted and labeled, and look well. We now passed to manager's house to breakfast. Some cans that we took from the pile were opened in our presence. The meat was in most excellent condition, the preserved mutton particularly attracted the attention of Messrs. Freyre and Eggers, who pronounced it the best they had ever tried, and strongly recommended Mr. Bell to make a shipment to Valparaiso, where it would certainly command a good price. The minced scollops took us all by surprise—it was savoury, nicely cooked, and a breakfast dish for the best hotel in Montevideo.

Mr. Yule purposes making a shipment to Glasgow, where he feels sanguine it will sell well. The price first cost of the cans at the factory is six reales per can, but the dealers in Montevideo retail it at a much higher rate. There are at present about twenty operatives employed; the novillos cost from fifteen to thirty National dollars each, the very best and fattest animals being always selected. After a hearty breakfast on the preserved meats and some fresh fish caught that morning whilst we were bathing on the rocks, we took our departure fully satisfied that the Buceo factory is but yet in its infancy. When the meats become well known, this important industry will change the fortunes of the sweet but neglected Buceo sur Mer.

WAR IN THE NORTH.

Notwithstanding the continued rising of the river, and the inundation of the Chaco, the expeditionary force, consisting of 22,000 Brazilians, made the passage in safety, and they are now encamped in front of Villeta, one league above the fortifications of Angostura. It has been a subject of remark, that since the 24th ult. the Italian gunboat stationed here has been in communication with the enemy's forces at Angostura, remaining off that place for more than twelve hours each day.

This proceeding is, to say the least, singular, and no European Power would, under similar circumstances, tolerate it. It is impossible to admit the supposition that any of the officers of this vessel can have so far forgotten their duty as to inform the enemy of any of the operations contemplated by the Allied army, yet that Lopez has received information from some quarter is beyond a doubt, for on the morning of the 25th, those on board the ironclads could plainly mark the Paraguayan engineers commencing the construction of earthworks on the very spot marked out for the landing of the Allied forces. During the night the squadron rained shot and shell on the working parties, notwithstanding which the enemy had completed in the morning a trench extending from a neighboring hill to a brick-kiln, situated on the right of Villeta. This throwing up of earthworks, within musket-shot of a fortified place, and under a murderous fire, must certainly cause surprise.

The Commander-in-Chief having been informed of what had taken place resolved, notwithstanding the almost insuperable difficulties in his way, to carry out the contemplated movements and on the 26th having consulted the Viz-Condé de Inhatma, requested the Admiral to take command of the ironclads above Angostura, on the camp night the Brazil came down for the Admiral, having forced the passage at Angostura. She suffered but little, thanks to the judgment of the Commander, Sr. Salgada and the skill of her pilot Pazzo, both of whom unfortunately were mortally wounded on the way back. At about half past four a.m. on the morning of the 27th the Brazil with the Admiral on board accompanied by the monitor Planby, who in turn had on each side of her the Triunfo and Mendoza two little steamers belonging to Messrs. Lanuz & Leizaola, and intended for service on the rivers in the Chaco.

Seventy-eight shots were fired at the Brazil, thirty seventy of which killed the Pilot Pozzo and a soldier, and severely wounded her commander Salgado. This officer and the pilot were on the look out at the port side; the Admiral and another pilot were on the starboard side, and near them the Admiral's secretary Fernandez was seated talking to some officers. The ball struck the bulwarks, doubling one thick iron plate and splintering it. Some of the splinters struck the pilot carrying away the top of his head and hurling him two or three yards along the deck, and also wounding the Commander in the face and eyes.

Both the Admiral and his secretary were splashed over with the blood of the unfortunate pilot. The Planby also suffered much, and Lieutenant Velho of the Cabral was also slightly wounded. The Surgeon in chief of the squadron, Don Carlos Federico was also on board the Brazil, and rendered as he has always done since the beginning of the war, good service. Having passed Angostura the Brazil anchored off Villeta. Early on the 28th the Brazilian regimental bands at Las Palmas announced in spirit stirring strains that the hour for the embarkation of the troops had arrived.

A few hours afterwards an immense number of transports filled with men, artillery, horses and munitions of war, following one on board of which was the Marquis of Caxias, ascended the Paraguay for about two leagues where the troops were to disembark. The consternation amongst the canteen keepers and sutlers was extreme, most of them were to be seen packing up their stock in trade and taking themselves off, "quien sabe" where, for they cannot possibly follow the troops to the Chaco.

The road through the Chaco is not more than quarter the width of the Boca road at Buenos Ayres, and is infinitely worse than that road is, even in the worst weather. At each side are thick woods, where until the day before yesterday our troops were encamped. It is curious to see how the soldiers endeavour to make themselves comfortable in the midst of these marshes, cutting down the branches of the trees, they form rafts and on these they form their bivouac.

The ironclads on board one of which was the Marquis Caxias, kept up a tremendous fire on the enemy's works during the night, the Commander-in-Chief expressing himself satisfied with the result of the firing.

We are daily expecting the order to attack Angostura, it is expected that the expeditionary force will repossess Paraguay and attack the enemy in the flank and rear, while the Argentine army and the remaining troops at Las Palmas will attack in front. Our position is a magnificent one, and well fortified and we would ask nothing better than that the enemy should attack us. The Italian gunboat Veloce yesterday took off 58 persons from Angostura, they will probably bring some fresh news from the Paraguayan headquarters.

TO THE SWISS PEOPLE.

APPEAL OF THE FEDERAL COUNCIL.

To the Swiss People at Home and Abroad.

Countrymen, The rejoicings over a wonderfully rich harvest came to a sudden end on the 27th of this month.

Unheard-of inundations have in some parts of our fatherland visited the peaceful inhabitants and cast a deep gloom over all.

The sad intelligence of these events has spread with the rapidity of lightning to the smallest cottage, and though we are not yet able to give full details of the destruction nor calculate the danger caused by it, authentic witnesses however give us so sad an account of what they have seen of the destruction in the Cantons of St. Gall, Grisons, Ticino, Valais, and Uri, that we must confess that for many years, even for centuries, Switzerland has not been visited by such a great and general misfortune.

Whole villages are deserted, and for a long time yet the terrified inhabitants will not dare to return to their former homes.

Other villages are almost entirely

choked up with earth, and only a few ruins mark the former dwelling places of industrious inhabitants.

Fertile and smiling tracts of land are covered with sand, and years will pass before they can be brought back to cultivation.

Other formerly fruitful tracts have been entirely swept away by the flood, and we are persuaded that the loss sustained amounts to millions.

Sadder still it is to think that a number of human beings have not only lost everything they possessed, but also their lives.

Under such an affliction, and such an unheard of calamity, the hope, the confidence of the sufferers, rests, after God, on the often tried love and faithfulness of their confederates—their anxious look is turned towards their fatherland.

And you, dear faithful brethren, we know you will realise this hope and fulfil their expectations—you will remember your name, and following the example of your forefathers, exert your best efforts to soothe the present misery and to dry their tears, and the orphans of those who have disappeared in the flood, or who are buried beneath the stone avalanches, shall know that the Confederation will replace their fathers and mothers.

The old Swiss motto, "One for all and all for all," does not only fill us with enthusiasm when an enemy threatens us at the foot of our mountain, but it is also our leading star when misfortune is present, and when it is necessary to hold out a brotherly hand to those who have to fight and to fall in an unequal combat with th powerful elements. Never as yet has the Swiss citizen refused to help his confederate, and we know that one and all are ready, each, according to his means, to bring his gift to the altar of their fatherland.

In every canton, where none exist as yet, there will be formed committees of assistance, in order that each will find occasion to offer his mite.

Also to you, confederates in distant lands, we turn our voice; to you, though dispersed through all parts of the world, you are incapable ever to forget the land of your birth. You have, though far from home, reserved to you the rights to share all that concerns the welfare of your country. At all times and in every opportunity you wish to share our joy and lend a helping hand in misfortune; and therefore, we may feel confident, that to-day also our cry for help will not find a deaf ear, and that all will do their utmost.

Though our need is great, brother-love is greater yet, and looking back upon what confederates have ever done in past days, and are yet willing to do, we may rest and look forward to a bright future.

Let these days of trial be a blessing to us, and with the help of God, we shall come out of our present trouble like true Christians.

May these days in which we appear before the world as children of one mother, as members of the same family, be blessed to us, and may we testify that we are in joy and happiness, as in need and misfortune—one heart, one soul.

Subscriptions will be received here, in Buenos Ayres, at the Consulate 84 Calle Cuyo.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The last *exposé* at the Captain of the Port's was, indeed, sufficiently creditable. It appears that the guard at the Port Captain's is much less than was supposed. In fact, we believe the less said about the matter the better. We have to thank Colonel Bustillos for his conduct on the occasion.

Passengers by the steamers are now no longer inconvenienced by the peepers at the mole stairs. The crowd of chagadros is kept back by a guard, and only those called by the passengers are allowed to descend. This is a very excellent reform, and speaks well for the Port Captain.

Yesterday about a dozen English settlers at Bahia Blanca left for that port. We are pleased to learn that the prospects of that place are greatly improving, the trade increasing; and we hope to see the Government accede to the wishes of the settlers, and put on a regular steamer. The steamer Patagones is at present undergoing repairs, and will not leave for three or four weeks.

We regret to say that, owing to a slight misunderstanding amongst the Professors, the examinations at the University last week were brought to temporary standstill, tantamount to *coelestibus ire*.

Samples of Mr. Latham's wool arrived in town yesterday, and some fleeces were placed on exhibition at the Bolsa. The wool looks beautiful, and will, doubtless, fetch a high price. Mr. Burmeister has the sale of this wool.

The English residents in Montevideo are most anxious that Canon Fahy, or the Archbishop, Dr. Escalada, would so arrange it as to have an Irish Roman Catholic clergyman permanently located in their city. Some of the principal foreign houses offer to subscribe so much per month for that purpose. We think it desirable that the attention of the Archbishop should be called to the matter.

The news from headquarters has at

last become interesting. We publish in another column the only reliable correspondence at hand. Caxias has made a very sharp move; it may come out all right in the end, but it looks as if things were not all right up the river, time will, however, tell all. Yesterday the city was rife with all sorts of rumours, but no reliable information of the fight has as yet come to hand.

The steamer Zenobia sold for \$49,000 at auction on Friday; Messrs. Leizaola and Lanuz the purchasers. The largest steamboat proprietors in the Plate at present are Messrs. L. L. & Co.

We believe in about a fortnight hence Mr. J. H. Green hopes to move his flourishing bank into the new premises. The building is now fast approaching completion, and will be one of the finest in the city. The clock will prove a great convenience in that part of the town, as the only public clock thereabouts is the Cabildo in the Plaza.

We publish in another column a notice sent to us by the committee appointed to superintend the race meeting at Belgrano the day after to-morrow, stating that tickets for the stand are on sale at Mackern's and Loedel's. The proceeds are destined to a charitable object, which is sure to be a powerful inducement to many people to attend. Our sporting friends are certain to muster very strong, as some of the crack horses on our turf are entered, and there is every reason to anticipate excellent sport. The *dile* of our society will be gathered on Tuesday on the Belgrano downs, and it is also expected that their Excellencies the President and Governor will honor them with their presence.The steamer that came in from Uruguay brought us our usual exchanges from Entre Rios. In the *Uruguay* of the 3d inst., we notice two important decrees by the Government of that Province, tending materially to the improvement of the public service. The first imposes strict observance on the part of the Government employés, of the hours of business, which are fixed from ten a.m. to two p.m., and strictly prohibits said employés from becoming agents, or taking the management of private affairs before the Tribunals or the Government. By the second, all collectors of rent in the various districts of the Province are ordered to send in a monthly return of receipts and accounts to the Treasurer General, before the 5th of every month, a copy of which they are at the same time to hand to the Gefe Politico, who will, in case of any irregularity, report it to Government.

The same paper contains an official note from the Entre Riano Government to the Minister of the Interior, pointing out the necessity for postal reforms, and requesting that the Postmaster-General, or a person specially named for the purpose by the Minister, should proceed to Entre Rios, and confer with the Government upon the measures that are required.

An important decree has just been issued from the Provincial Government House, providing that three engineers shall be appointed to make the necessary studies and surveys throughout the Province, with the view of reporting at what points bridges ought to be constructed, and where roads want repairing. For this purpose the province is divided into three sections, each of which is to be examined by an engineer. A salary of \$8,000 is assigned to each engineer, besides travelling expenses. The bridges that are approved of on the recommendation of said engineers to be built at the expense of Government. This is undoubtedly a step in the right direction that was urgently called for, and we sincerely congratulate Sr. Castro on having given another brilliant proof of his energy and wisdom.

The crop of wheat on Mr. Oldendorf's farm bears a most magnificent appearance and it is expected will be in a fit state for harvesting in the course of three weeks from this date. At San Isidro, along the river coast, the crops are somewhat more advanced and at some places harvesting operations have begun.

Sr. Martinez' very clever picture, representing Calle Belgrano near the "Standard" office, on the day of the school oration to Sr. Sarmiento, is to be raffled in \$50,000—250 members at \$200 m.c. each. Tickets will begin to be sold to-morrow, and as soon as the total number is sold due notice will be given of when and where the lottery will be drawn.

The furore produced by Mme. Carozzi Zucchi, the eminent artist that made her debut in Montevideo on Thursday last in Norma, Mme. Zacconi taking the part of Adalgiza, surpasses anything yet witnessed in the River Plate, and seems to have created a fever of excitement that has communicated itself over to this side of the Plate. Yesterday the America took down to the sister capital not less than 500 passengers; almost all moved exclusively by a desire to see the bull fight, and hear Mme. Zucchi. A private letter, dated Montevideo on Friday, says:—"Last night the performance of Norma created an enthusiasm that cannot be described. After the opera was over a great banquet was held of more than 100

covers. The Gefa Politico sent the police band to accompany Zucchi from the theatre, and play during the banquet. The Gefa Politico himself honored the banquet with his presence, and sat between the two "prima donnas." The invitation sent us by Sr. Pestalardo, which we publish elsewhere, was couched in such polite terms that we have been unable to resist accepting, and the "Standard" will therefore be duly represented in to-day's performance, of which our readers may therefore anticipate a graphic description.

By an act of strict justice the National Government has promoted to the rank of effective Colonel our gallant friend Don J. O. Orquera, who, since the battle of Caseros, in February 1852, held the rank of Brevet Colonel. This faithful public servant is the only one who had, since that memorable date, been forgotten, although he was ever to the fore in active service, discharging the delicate and important commissions entrusted to him, with loyalty and intelligence. We know that few can claim so long a list of services as Col. Orquera, who, during forty-two years active employment has never swerved from the principles of the party that is to-day triumphant—bearing with resignation twenty-two years of exile, and ever deserving the regard and approval of his companions in arms, both for his bravery, intelligence and zeal. The injustice of which Col. Orquera has hitherto been the victim verged upon the iniquitous. It has fallen to the Government of Mr. Sarmiento to make in this case a just reparation, for which we are happy to congratulate both the Government and our distinguished friend Colonel Orquera.

A decree of the National Government provides for the foundation of a National College in San Juan, and appoints the Rev. Mr. Tala director of the same, and Messrs. Cousinet and Adaro, Professors.

We have lying on our table the *Codice de Minería*, for the Banda Oriental, sanctioned at the beginning of this year. At our leisure we intend to review it. Although it appears to us, from a superficial view, to be rather meagre, it is a satisfactory proof of the progress of the Sister Republic. Although mines in this country are of considerable more importance and extent than there, we have no proper code of mining laws which has more than once given rise to serious inconvenience, and retarded in no small degree the development of mining industry in the interior of the Republic.

The Musical Committee of the Philharmonic Society request us just to inform their members that to-morrow (Monday) night, at 7.30 p.m., the third rehearsal for the next concert will take place. Ladies and gentlemen will please attend at the hour above mentioned punctually.

THE ARMY TRADE.

The permanence of the Allied Army in Paraguay has given rise to a new branch of trade which merits the attention of Government.

Goods imported for the settlers of the army pay duties from which, we are assured, those introduced by the providers are exempt.

What is the reason for such privileges? Does not the unfortunate soldier contribute enough to the welfare of his country with his blood, without having to add to the treasury?

It is useless to argue that the charge is only made against the army merchant, inasmuch as all his wares will be proportionately raised in price according to the amount of imposts, taxes or duties, he has to pay on them. Add thereto the cost of freight and other charges in their transmission to Paraguay and you have a fair idea of the fancy price the hard-worked, half-fed soldiers have to pay for the smallest delicacies.

The army and hospital contractors have the liberty of importing, free of duty all articles, for their consumption or use. And what is the consequence? The comisarios for the Brazilian hospitals in Corrientes introduced in three months "sixty-three thousand" fanegas of salt—free of duty, of course—besides double that number of barrels of flour. We do not remember the exact quantity of tea and other articles which were brought to Corrientes on the same terms.

Did the hospital—could the hospitals have consumed this large quantity of salt, flour, &c.? It is impossible to believe such a thing, and we must consequently believe that a great system of smuggling is being carried on. Not that we mean exactly to accuse the providers of such an illicit business; nor are the dealers so much to blame after all, for how can it be expected these small capitalists could compete, honestly paying twenty-three and a half per cent duties, with their big neighbors who get in the same article free.

It is just that everything should be made as cheap as possible to the poor soldier, and for the reason that the country and state he serves should be the last in the world to take from him his hard-earned pay, no less than to abolish this fruitful source of smuggling, should the obnoxious duties be removed: allowing the free entry into

Paraguay of every article, including those which hitherto paid duties here and in Brazil, and submitting to imposts all goods landed in Corrientes or Argentine soil, not excluding those for army purveyors. The first measure guarantees to the soldier low prices; the second secures Government against such frauds as the use of 73,000 fanegas of salt, &c., in three months at the hospitals.—*Tribuna*.

THE OPERA AT MONTEVIDEO.

Montevideo, Dec. 4, 1868.
To the Editors of the "Standard."

Gentlemen,
As you have given frequent and eloquent proofs of being devoted worshippers of the Fine Arts, and since the rare opportunity presents itself of admiring one of the few and real celebrities of our contemporaneous Lyric Theatre, I am commissioned by the Directors of the Society which I have the honor to represent to invite you to attend the performance of the opera, "Norma," which is to take place on Sunday night next, 6th December, in which the eminent prima donna, Señora Carlotta Casozzi, will perform the principal part, and the distinguished prima donna, Señora Letizia Zacconi, that of Adalgisa.

The Sociedad del Plata will feel highly gratified by your accepting the present invitation, which is made as a homage to your enlightenment and well known competency in matters relating to musical aesthetics.

I avail myself of this opportunity respectfully to salute you in my own as well as in the name of the Directors of the Society.

Your obedient servant,
ANTONIO PESTALARDO.

We have to thank Mr. Pestalardo for his kind invitation, and as a servant of the public obey the summons. The people of Buenos Ayres have a right to know what is going on in Montevideo, the "Standard" goes to report therefore—respecting the bright luminary that has appeared on our musical horizon.

EXAMINATIONS OF THE MEDICAL STUDENTS.

To the Editors of the "Standard."

Dear Sirs,
As I know you to be interested in the progress and welfare of the community you live in, you will doubtless learn with no small degree of satisfaction that this year's examinations have been unusually successful, both in the University and in the School of Medicine. Those of the latter have just been brought to a close, and I take the opportunity, with your leave, of publicly congratulating a few on their splendid behaviour under their late ordeal. As there was not one who did not acquit himself with credit and honor to himself, you will agree with me that too much praise can hardly be given to Messrs. Wilde, Fidanza, Llavallol, Albarracín, Castilla, (R.) and Ortiz, whose names figure foremost on the examination list. Though all these are names already known to fame in the Buenos Ayres schools of examination, yet there is one well nigh finishing his glorious career of studies, I mean Don Eduardo Wilde, who promises to play no ordinary part in his country, perhaps still more so than if he had adhered to the literary career which so many of his friends regret he has abandoned.

What person is there acquainted with the society, customs, and politics of the country, who has not heard of Wilde?

I shall not speak of him as editor of the "National" and other newspapers, but as the author of the very many humorous and sarcastic articles, which until lately appeared for years in the "Mosquito;" he has clearly proved he is in his veins the blood of his ancestors Swift and Sterne.

I am not a great eater myself, but on Sunday mornings I never failed to make a good breakfast; for the perusal of the "Mosquito" of those days surpassed as a digestive all the medicines in the shop of your distinguished chemist and cousin of Rivadavia.

The authorities, aware of Mr. Wilde's worth and constancy, have thought proper to place under his immediate care the Women's Hospital, Calle Esmeralda. No better appointment could have been made for all parties, for we doubt not that with the practice he will thus acquire, his rare intelligence and love of his profession, he is destined to be one of the first medical men in South America: in a word, if few equal him in intelligence, he is surpassed by none in goodness of heart.

Yours, &c.,
D. LEWIS.

THE DERBY DIFFICULTY.

With reference to the probable interference with the Derby of 1869 and 1870, the *Sporting Life* remarks:—When it first transpired, a few days since, that there was some difficulty as to the course over which the future races should be run nearly everybody seemed to be in ignorance that this would not be the first or even second time that the Derby course had undergone alteration. The course over which the horses now run was laid out and first used as far back as 1848, and instead of a gradual rise for half a mile at the commencement, the gradients were eased so that the principal ascent in the

new course was in the first quarter of a mile. Old turfites will remember the course as it existed previously to 1848, when the horses were started out of sight, and ran for nearly half a mile before they could be seen from the grand stand. That such a state of things was not desirable became evident to the late Lord George Bentinck, who proposed and superintended the laying out of the new course, which, as most of our readers are well aware, is commanded from end to end from the grand stand. Before the alteration, Lord George used characteristically to observe, "If you could not see the start for the Derby, you might as well stay at home and read the description of the race in the newspapers"—so essential did he deem the complete view from start to finish of a race of such magnitude.

It will thus be discovered that in the mere fact of the alteration of the course there is no novelty, and the contemplated deviations, in the event of their being necessary, are not so remarkable as those carried out under the directions and suggestions of the late Lord George Bentinck and Mr. Dorling previous to 1848. The original source of the difficulty between the Grand Stand proprietors and Mr. Studd may be briefly recapitulated. Mr. C. H. Carew, a gentleman of truly sportsmanlike instincts, was for a number of years owner of Wilton Manor, and we believe he at first allowed that portion of the Six Mile Hill (about a quarter of a mile) which is included in the Derby course to be used for nothing although he subsequently charged—at first £50, per annum, and latterly £300 for the privilege of running over this strip of land during the spring and summer meetings. In July, 1867, the estate of rights, with the privilege of shooting, digging gravel, and some cottage property, were, by order of the Court of Chancery, put up to auction at the Mart in Tokenhouse-yard, and bought in, the reserve price being £20,000. About March, 1868, it transpired that Mr. Studd had by private negotiation purchased the estate; but in the preceding August the committee paid Mr. Carew two years in advance at the usual rental, under an agreement which absolutely does not expire until next August. This agreement Mr. Studd and his advisers repudiate, and assert that it does not hold good, as Mr. Carew had no power to sign such a document apart from the trustees, and that it is therefore a worthless instrument. If we hear rightly, the Epsom executive wrote to Mr. Studd last April concerning a term of years, and even suggesting the payment of an increased rental; but to this communication no reply of any description was received until some months afterwards. The managers of the Grand Stand expostulated, and deferred to the terms proposed, but finding the new Lord of Walton Manor obdurate, they at once saw the necessity, like men of foresight and judgment, of ascertaining how a fresh course could be marked out, avoiding Mr. Studd's strip of turf altogether. This, we believe, solely and wholly Mr. Studd's sore point, and on Monday last that gentleman wrote a brief letter expressing his determination to have nothing but his pound of flesh—that is the preposterous sum of £2,500 down, as well as £1,000 per annum for the use for six days every year of a quarter of a mile of his estate.

The Grand Stand Committee, on their part, say they are willing to pay a handsome rental, but they declined to entertain the idea of the "smart money" which is sought to be exacted. The end of it, so far, is that at the present hour a new course is actually being laid out and made at Epsom to run future Derbies over, avoiding Mr. Studd's property entirely. It has been represented that a new course could not be made available unless the Grand Stand were removed or that it would be so dangerous that no jockey or owner of a valuable animal would risk running; but this is purely an imaginary evil or impediment. Curiously enough the strip of land about which there is the dispute is the only piece in the whole mile and a half in which the Derby competitors are almost lost to sight in the furzes, and by running on the new ground, on the lower side, the public will absolutely gain considerably as far as a spectacle can be regarded.

The bend at Tattenham-Corner in the event of Mr. Studd's standing out, be taken on the higher ground of the fine open area by the half-mile starting-post, and so far from there being any risk to horse or rider, the curve will be precisely the same as at present exists. Presuming that Mr. Studd remains implacable, and we feel sure that he need not hope the Grand Stand Committee will come to his exorbitant terms and "smart money," then there is a prospect that the Derby and Oaks of next year and 1870 will become void. Mr. Briscoe, M.P. for West Surrey, who is also Lord of the Manor of Epsom, owns every inch of the Derby Course, excepting Mr. Studd's insignificant portion, and makes no charge whatever for the course; but if that gentleman were to be influenced by similar motives, the committee would be called upon to pay him a proportionate annual rental of £3,000 per annum and £20,000 down

—assuming that they occupied 24 miles (nine-quarters of a running ground.) If the Derby for the next two years should become void, by reason of the race not being run over the usual course, there would still be a great three-year-old race—virtually the Derby—at Epsom over the new course.

TRIBUNAL DE COMERCIO.

LIST FOR NEW YEAR.

Julio Darth.
Francisco Bustamante.
Francisco Cavañal.
Joaquín Vallet.
Custodio de Panto.
Mariano Aguirre.
Angel Brayer.
Christian Pfeiffer.
Camilo Carnayro.
Eustaquio Gonzalez.
Federico Becker.
Julio Sanchez.
José Señorans.
Adolfo Mantels.
Francisco Giménez.
Pedro Claypale.
Ramón Idoyagos.
Godofredo Malm.
Eloy Ruiz.
Eduardo A. Lahitte.
Luis J. Rodriguez.
Antonio Devoto.
Aurelio del Ceno.
Manuel Garcia Remos.
Carlos Juberbulber.
Juan Camaña.
Carlos Wisner.
Felipe Orr.
Carlos Pezzi.
Pedro Ebelke.

JUECES COMISARIOS.
Enrique Carbone.
Ramón Arceña.
Juan Lanus.
José Martínez de Hoz.
Perrin J. Pereda.
Daniel Lopez.
Antonio Lezama.
Angel Gross.
Angelino Soraquir.
Adolfo Berra.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED PER RAILWAY.
Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Cripps, Mr. W. Holland, Mr. Davis, Mrs. Milland, Miss Milland, Mr. G. B. Treher, G. W. Cox, John Harper, Mary McGrath, Robert Lawler, Miss Bridget Lawler, Mary Lawler, John Murphy, J. Walsh, W. Whitecar, Julia Duffy, Michael Fegan, Mrs. Swiney, Laurie Crowe, Mrs. Crowe, Nathaniel Crowe, John Fisher, Joseph Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Aunyo, M. Besenoff, B. W. Koster.

ON 'CHANGE.

Dec. 5, 1868.
Ounces 400
Sovereigns 1224
Patacons 25
National Bonds 483
National Bonds ruled much firmer to-day. The sales for cash amounted to 15,000; for the end of the year 31,000 at 49; and for January large purchases at 47.
It was rumoured on 'Change that a project is about to be laid before the National Government for the amortization of the National Bonds at par, and it is urged that inasmuch as the Bonds were issued at par, it would be more honorable of the Government to redeem them at par. How far practicable this scheme may be, it is difficult to say, but biglly influential parties have taken the matter in hand, and intend to carry it out.
Exchange ruled the same; on England 49, and on France at 5.25. About £130,000 stg. passed.
In the wool markets there was not much done, this being Saturday. Messrs. Duggan sold the following lots:
1000 ar. sold at 51
1500 " 60
1500 " 56
3000 " 56
2500 " 55
6000 dep. 50
Messrs. Kenny Brothers sold, 1800 ar. good wool at 54 1/2
1000 ar. inferior at 48
The fieces from Mr. Latham's bolera attracted much notice on the Bolera, the wool is admitted to be the best in the River Plate, it will be sold in a few days by Mr. Burmeister.
The news from the army is not regarded as favourable, the position of Caxias is considered by parties who have come down from Paraguay as critical in the extreme. A fight must ensue and it is thought on disadvantageous terms for the allies. Large orders for hay have come down. The steamer "Zenobia" was sold at auction Friday to Messrs. Lezica & Lanz, for \$649,000 she will shortly proceed up the river.
The American squadron has reached Corrientes, and ere this General McMahon, has had an interview with Marshal Lopez.
Money continues to rule very easy and good city papers is done readily at 9 per cent. per annum.
Our special reporter at the South Plaza gives the following:—
Weekly Review.
Wool—some fine wool arrived this week from Magdalena, Oboscosos, and other parties obtained 60, 62, 64, 65, 67, 68, 70, 72, and 76 ar.
Some other lots especiales got better prices.
Other common classes sold at 50, 52, 54, 56 and 58, all according to class and condition.
Last years wool and others at 41, 43, 45 and 49 ar.
Dry Hides—Some good matadero at 130 pesada.
Campo, at 100, 110, 115, 120, 126, 128.
Sheepskins—Superior mataderos, at 180.
Others sold at 120, 130, 140, 150, 155, 150 doz.
Low classes, camp, &c., 70, 80, 85, 90, 92, 93, 100, 115, 120, and 125 the doz.
Lams—Readily sold at 10 to 12 the dozen.
Potros, 23 to 32.
Horsehair—Firm. Long, from the south, 150, 155.
Other lots 140, 145, and 148.
Feathers—Small lots at 15, 18.
Grease and Tallow—Up. In bond, in shipping order sold at 14 1/2, silver, 15 1/2.
Papas at 35 and 36 rls. ar.
Pesado del campo 26 and 27 rls. ar.
Capones—With wool 33, 36, 38.
Polados 17, 19, and 20.
CEREALS.
Wheat barleta superior 170 to 180 do good do 150 180
do fair do 130 140
do Chile do 185 195
do do do 125 135
Maize do 80 90
Barley do 30 33, 33, ar.
At the Plaza and station the stock of wool heavy.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN-KILLER.

After a trial, by innumerable living witnesses, has proved itself the medicine of the age. Although there have been many medicinal preparations brought before the public since the first introduction of Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain-Killer, and large amounts expended in their introduction, the Pain-Killer has continued to steadily advance in the estimation of the world, as the best Family Medicine ever introduced. It is an internal and external remedy. One positive proof of its efficacy is, that the sales have constantly increased and wholly upon its own merits. The effect of the Pain-Killer upon the patient, when taken internally in cases of Cold, Cough, Hoarseness, Cholera, Dysentery, and other affections of the system, has been truly wonderful, and has won for it a name among medical preparations that can never be forgotten. Its success in removing pain, as an external remedy, in cases of Burns, Bruises, Sores, Sprains, Outings, Stings of Insects, and other causes of suffering, has secured for it such a host of testimony, as an almost infallible remedy, that it will be handed down to posterity as one of the benefactors of mankind.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF MATTEI PIERA, 36 CALLE CUYO. AND THE STEAMER "VAPOR Ingles Therba," at 10 a.m. for Salto and ports.
The steamer "Vapor Ingles Therba," at 10 a.m. for Salto and ports.
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STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF G. J. PAEZ CALLE RIVADAVIA. Para al Rosario—Vapor Ingles Therba, el Viernes, 27 del Corriente, recibe carga y pasajeros, para pormenores a vapor.

THE AGENCY OF H. DOWSE, CALLE 25 DE MAYO, No. 67. Rosario and intermediate ports, every Saturday, from the Retiro, 10 a.m., Station 25 de Mayo 92, and Tigre 114 a.m.
San Pedro, Baradero, Zarate, every Wednesday, from the Retiro, 10 a.m., Station 25 de Mayo 92, from Tigre 114 a.m.
Colonias, Whiteinch, on Sunday.

GIFTS AND PRESENTS FOR Christmas and the New Year.

PER S.S. CITY OF BRUSSELS, &c. We are in expectation of despatching from the Custom-house, in the course of the week, a variety of articles suitable for presentation and for personal use.
GAMES—King's chess game, Popo Joan Boards, rival sagons, agon games, croquet, snake puzzle, zig-zag, map game, chess and board alphabets, stanton chessmen and boards, draft men in carved ivory and boards, cribbage boards in sandal wood, dice-box, backgammon-boards, portable B.C.D. rolls, a large supply of construction and card games, including the "happy families," stereoscopes and views, race games and playing cards of all prices.
CHILDREN'S TOY AND STORY BOOKS.—Several cases of the best publications of Ward, Ward, and Lock, Routledge, and other houses in London.
MISCELLANEOUS.—Different articles in the most admired Scotch, tartan, fancy patterns, instakinds of all kinds, gold pencil cases and gold penholders, from the well-known "Marian" brand, and numerous aluminium pencil cases, microscopes, polished silver table sets, shell card cases, a supply of oval and round work-baskets with carved fittings, water-cases, and balloon companions, white Morocco companions with fittings, expanding globe and handkerchief boxes, photograph albums, all sizes, tinted and others, despatch boxes, "Gladstone" and others, gaiter hand-bags, a variety of purses for ladies and gentlemen, card cases, ladies' portfolios, writing cases, besides an infinity of articles already in stock.

MACKERN, BROTHERS, 41—Calle San Martín—44. 48,1md6

EDUCATION FOR Boys of Seven to Fourteen years of age.—A Master who is instructing a limited number of boys has a vacancy for a few more. The course includes the English, French, and Spanish languages, Grammar, Geography, Writing, and Arithmetic. The number in the class is not allowed to exceed twelve. Hours, ten a.m. to three p.m., with half-hour interval. Class fee, 10 p.m. For particulars apply to R. F. Calde Chacabano, No. 231, or Calle Parque, No. 288. 46,12p,de

CAJA DE CREDITO.—The Shareholders are informed that the Two Dividends, at the rate of 15 per cent., will be paid at the Company's Office, 21 Piedad, from Monday, the 7th inst. 54,6p,de

BOOK-KEEPING.—The advertiser being disengaged in the evening, wishes to employ his leisure hours in keeping a set of books. Several years' experience.—Address X. L., Standard Office. 47,6p,de

EXCELLENT CAMP to be rented for Sheep, at \$2,500 per year, including house and corn. For particulars, apply to Mr. Thomas Douthat, Partido 24 de Mayo. 46,6p,de

BUENOS AYRES CRICKET CLUBS TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8th. COMPETITION—VERSUS NON COMPETITORS. J. W. Bond, J. P. Daniel, J. Gibbs, James Hogg, Thomas Hogg, A. H. Howden, A. Moore, W. P. Roberts, R. E. Stuart, T. R. Smith, E. D. Simpson, C. E. Watson. Wickets to be pitched at 10.30 a.m., precisely. 50,6p,de

BUENOS AYRES CRICKET CLUBS. A General Meeting of the Members will be held at the British Library on Monday, the 14th inst., to form a Committee of Management for the above match. 61,6p,de

BUENOS AYRES CRICKET CLUBS. The Committee appointed by the Association Filantropica, announces that Tickets for the Grand Stand are on sale at 40 C. Calle San Martín. 61,6p,de

BUENOS AYRES CRICKET CLUBS. The Committee at the same time begs that those gentlemen who will honor their meeting with their presence, will have the kindness to wear their respective tickets in a conspicuous part, either in the hand, or on a button. Price of each ticket, \$25 m. 61,6p,de

BUENOS AYRES CRICKET CLUBS. By order of the Committee, T. WILSON, Secretary.

BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS and CHOICE PLANTS, at the Quinta Fuentes, No. 264 Calle Calles, between Armatas and Juncal. Bouquet made to order, and plants which may be given to Mr. Phillips at the Mineral Water Establishment, No. 25 Calle Rivadavia. 224,1md6

STEAM FOR LIVERPOOL. Messrs. Lampert and Holt's Line, under Postal Contract with Her Majesty's Government and that of Brazil. The Steamer HIPPAROCHUS, Will be despatched for Liverpool about the 26th inst. The exact sailing day will be named in a future advertisement. For particulars, apply to JOHN P. BOYD and CO., No. 63 Calle San Martín. 48,6p,de

A UCTION SALE

MARIANO BILLINGHURST. At the Private Lodging House Calle 25 de Mayo, No. 77, kept by the late Mrs. White, on Monday, 7th inst., at Eleven o'clock a.m., will be sold all the Furniture of nine Bedrooms and a Parlor well-furnished. 23,1p,de

JUDICIAL. POR RODRIGUEZ Y LARRAZABAL.—Do orden de los Sres. Síndicos del Concurso formado por los Sres. D. Adolfo y D. Francisco, con autorización del Sr. Juez de primera instancia en el Civil Dr. D. Jorge Echeverría. So ha de rematar el día 3 de Enero de 1869, a las 12 horas, en pública subasta, el predio de terreno, una casa, monte, alfalfares y demás utilidades necesarias; tasada toda en la cantidad de 123,668 pesos m/c.

En seguida el día 6 del mismo, venderemos perteneciente al mismo Concurso una casa quinta situada en la calle Independencia esquina a Juncal, compuesta de 125 metros 80 milímetros de terreno, con 112 metros 80 milímetros de terreno, una casa, monte, alfalfares y demás utilidades necesarias; tasada toda en la cantidad de 123,668 pesos m/c.

En seguida de la misma precedencia. En 11 de Enero del mismo venderemos la céntrica denominada "San Domingo" situada en la calle del partido de Las Flores, y perteneciente al mismo concurso cuyo terreno se compone de 634 leguas cuadradas de campo de superior calidad, terrenos riosos, edificios grandes en el establecimiento principal, con 44 puecos con corrales y demás útiles, 67 mil ovejas, finas y metizas, y mas a menos, 700 carneros puros, 100 ovejas puras para tipo, 800 animales vacunos y algunos caballos, una quinta de árboles frutales, alfalfares, algunos sembrados, el campo tiene en gran laguna con aguas permanentes tasada en los sus ramos en la cantidad de 3,917,760 pesos m/c.

El remate de estas tres propiedades tendrá lugar infaliblemente en los días indicados, y cada uno en el paraje de su posesión donde estará la bandera, propiamente que se acordó en el presente, con no menos de las dos terceras partes de su tasación, los Sres que tengan interes en comprar parte del todo del establecimiento Santo Domingo pueden pedir de esta ciudad a los Señores D. Adolfo y D. Francisco, o por el primer teniente del foro carril del Sud, hasta la estación Jenner donde habrá carruajes para conducirlos al lugar de la venta.

Pormenores a los Rematadores, Victoria 143 y 145. 44,1md6

FOR LONDON, now loading in port, the fine British clipper Brigantine, JULIA LANGLEY, 400 tons, PRATT, Master. Can still receive a few Bales or other light freight. Apply to GREEN, LE ROSSIGNOL, and Co., No. 85, Reconquista. 202,1p,24m

BUENOS AYRES CRICKET CLUB PRACTICE. An Omnibus will leave the Plaza 25 de Mayo at Five o'clock, on Tuesdays and Fridays, commencing the 1st of December. Tickets \$50 a month. To be had of the Secretary. The single trip \$10. A. J. HOWDEN, Secretary. 214,6p,28

DR. JOHN MACDONALD has removed to 100—CALLE DE LA FLORIDA—106. Hours of Consultation from Twelve Noon to Two p.m. 28,1md4

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY NOTICE. On and after Wednesday, the 1st of December, the 6.0 a.m. and 8.0 p.m. train from Barracas, and the 6.30 a.m. and the 8.30 p.m. from Buenos Ayres, will be discontinued. The train now leaving Barracas at 5.0 a.m., will start at 5.30, and the one from Buenos Ayres at 9.30, will leave at 9.0.

THE ADMINISTRATION. Nov. 24, 1868. 225,1p,22m

MENSAGERIAS UNION ARGENTINA. El Empresario de esta Empresa avisal al publico que las diligencias que se despatchan de esta empresa, la Union Argentina, sale de la estación de Chivilcoy para el Salto, Rojas y Junin todos los dias pases y regresa los nover al ultimo tren de Chivilcoy. Empresario—

JOSE MORGANDO. La "Proteja" de Navarro y Lobos saldrá de la estación de Mercedes desde el primero de Diciembre todos los dias nover y regresa los parais en el ultimo tren.

La "Nueva Empresa" sale de la estación de Mercedes para el General Las Heras, Lobos, Salto y el nuevo Partido General Albar y Puerto Esperanza todos los dias Mercoles y regresa los Domingos en el tren de las 3 de la tarde. Empresario y Mayoral—

PEDRO LACOSTE. Las encomiendas y vagones de pasajeros, y periódicos se reciben en esta agencia hasta las 4 de la tarde de la víspera de su salida, y correspondencia hasta las 9 de la noche. 275,1p,22

HEALTH! QUINTA! HEALTH!—ON the Lomas de Zamora, distant about two squares from the Barracas Station, there is now to be sold the well-known House and its adjoining lands, called the Almacén del Vapor. The land comprises twenty squares, with five squares of frontage to the main road and Railway. The house is a solidly-built brick edifice, built in the best residence, and contains six rooms, kitchen and closet. A part of the land is under vines, fencing, alfalfa, and choice fruit trees. For further particulars apply at No. 95 Calle Piedad, or Calle Parque, No. 288. 192,1md20

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY CENTRAL PARCEL OFFICE. To those who may wish to forward Parcels or Luggage to any Station on the line, a cart will call daily at "The Mineral Water Establishment," 28 Rivadavia, and will afterwards proceed to the different houses in town, for which orders have been left to take up their parcels or luggage there may be for the afternoon or following morning trains. 270,1md1

JOHN HOWLIN, of Balligallina, county Wexford, is requested to write to his sister, Mrs. Matthew O'Connor, who would be glad to learn his whereabouts. Address "Lilly," care of Messrs. S. B. Hale and Co., 272,6p,de

FOREIGN CLUB.—An Extraordinary General Meeting of Subscribers is convened for Wednesday, the 9th inst., at Eight o'clock p.m. A punctual attendance is requested, as matters of great importance to the Institution will be brought forward for discussion. By Order, THE MANAGER. Buenos Ayres, Dec. 1st. 265,9p,de

PUBLIC NOTICE. The undersigned begs to inform the Public that on and after the 8th of December his Diligence will leave Carmen de Areca at three o'clock in the morning, arriving in Buenos Ayres at twelve o'clock, noon, thus avoiding the heat of the day. The return trips from Buenos Ayres to Carmen will be made as usual from the Parque Station, every even day. JORGE VALLE. 266,1md1

EDUCATION.—Dr. White is in want of a gentleman to assist him in educating youth. English, French, and Spanish absolutely necessary. Apply any time after three p.m. daily, at 392 Calle San Martín. 21,6p,de

LADIES' BARGAIN. A Person, just arrived from England, wants to sell a Sewing Machine, with all modern improvements—By Wheeler and Wilson. Price £10. 3,6p,de

NORTHERN RAILWAY NOTICE. An alteration will take place in the Trains on this Railway, commencing on the 7th inst. Time Tables will be ready on the 6th inst. HENRY CRATRE, General Manager. 8,3p,de

ELECTRIC BELLS. Argentine Plumbers, 27 and 29, Calle Maipu. Eugene Picard, Proprietor. 32,3p,de

DR. WHITE'S SERIES OF EDUCATIONAL MANUELS. Now Ready, at Mackern's, Vol. I, on "Pure Arithmetic," a Treatise equally well suited to the tyro or the advanced student. 22,6p,de

LETTERS for Mr. John Sheen, Mr. Anthony Chubert, Albert Layton, Esq., Mr. George S. Sawyer, are lying at the Office of Zimmerman, Fair, and Co. 43,6p,de

NOTICE.—Mrs. Cowes begs to notify all owners of luggage left in her possession, that they are hereby requested to call and send for same within two months from date. After the expiration of said term all luggage unclaimed will be sold to defray expenses of storage.—No. 863 Calle Parque. 235,10p,27

FOUND, on the Oricket Ground, Palermo, a Leather Pocket book, containing sundry papers, &c. The owner, on making proper application to the Secretary of the Club, A. J. Howden, No. 148 Calle Piedad, will receive the same. 17,18,4

BRITISH STEAMER BEAUFLEY. All persons having accounts against the steamer, are requested to present same in the term of three days from this date, December 4th to the Agency of Henry Dowse, Calle 25 de Mayo No. 67. 210,3p,de

AMERICAN DENTAL OFFICE

ATHELETIC SPORTS. Photographs. CASH CASH CASH. Money advanced on description of Goods bought for cash. Any person leaving Buenos Ayres will save time and expense, by calling before nine a.m., or after 5 p.m., at 160 Bolivar, or address L. J. A. Standard Office. 21m, 22

Baratillo sin Igual. 82-Piedra-82. Alado del Banco Ingles. Lindos trajes de brin para niños de \$5, 60, 70 y 90 pesos. Vestidos blancos bordados para niñas 60 y 100 pesos. Lindos sombreros de paja fina adornados para niñas 60 pesos. Cuchiteros imitación marfil 60 ps. docena. De marfil para poestre 90 pesos. Camisa de lino reforzada para hombre 25 pesos. Botines para hombre de rica clase 90 y 80 ps. Rico par de colores 4 y medio peso. Uso domestico doble ancho para 7 ps. Servilletas de puro hilo a 80 pesos docena. 1,6p,24

THE CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY. On and after the 1st of December, 1888, the Trains will run as follows: From Sunday, 16th September, inclusive, the following schedule will be in force. One third of the First Class Saloons are converted into smoking apartments, with communication with the other part of the saloons. The cars are all heated and have the best of ventilation. First class passengers will pay, at present, five dollars, children from 3 to 10 years, three dollars; second class, three dollars, children from 3 to 10 years, one dollar; third class, one dollar, children from 3 to 10 years, 50 cents. Return tickets, good for ten days, will be given for first class eight dollars, children five dollars; second class five dollars, children three dollars; third class three dollars, children 1.50 dollars. Also monthly tickets of first class for two hundred dollars. Flag stations at Casa Amarilla and Barracas de Peña. Passengers wishing to alight there will give previous notice to the guard. HARRY SIMPSON, Manager.

THE STANDARD. ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN. ASSURANCE COMPANY. BATHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON. CAPITAL FIVE MILLIONS STERLING. BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S. President. James Alexander, Esq. (Alexander, Fletcher, & Co.) Charles George Barnett, Esq. (Barnett, Hoares, & Co.) George Henry Barnett, Esq. (Glympton Park, Woodstock.) William Fletcher, Esq. (Alexander, Fletcher, & Co.) William Gladstone, Esq. (Thames, Bonar, & Co.) Hon. George John Glynne, M.P. Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth. James Helm, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland. Sampson Lucas, Esq. (Lucas, Mitchell, & Co.) Elliot MacNaghten, Esq., Member of the Indian Council. Thomas Masterman, Esq., Collingwood House, Brighton. Joseph Mayer Montefiore, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland. Sir Anthony de Rothschild, Bart., New Court. Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild, M.P. Thomas Charles Smith, Esq., Oxford Square, Hyde Park. AUDITORS: Richard Hoare, Esq. (Hoare, Miller, & Co.) Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., M.P. Sir Curtis Mirandis Lampson, Bart. The Company insures against loss or Damage by Fire Private Dwelling-Houses, Goods Deposited in Specific Warehouses of Stone, or Brick, &c., and also issues Floating Policies, extending to the Custom-House and all or any of the Private and Bonded Stores. The whole advantages which can possibly be contemplated by those desiring to effect Fire Insurances, may be resolved into the following: 1st. Security. 2nd. Honor and liberality on the part of the Company, in whose hands they place their property. 3rd. The purchase of these advantages at a moderate rate. It will be found that all these are presented by this Company to the Public in an eminent degree. The Company is managed by the immediate management of the Directors of this Establishment, affords perfect security to the Assured, while it may confidently assert, from the Constitution of the Board, the soundness and character of its present Members, and from the qualifications which will be deemed indispensable in their successors, that the highest honor and liberality will ever characterize all its transactions. It has been the object of the Directors, in their minor arrangements, to afford every possible facility to those effecting Assurances with the Company, and the undersigned, a Fellow of the Society of Actuaries, has been appointed an Attorney, enabling them to settle at once any Losses that may occur from Fire, Lightning, or Explosions of Gas in Buildings, on or in which this Company has granted Assurances. Any further information can be obtained on application to GLOVER DARSHIRE & CO., 149, xj, y27. 17 Calle Florida. ENGLISH DRAPER YESTABLISHMENT 61-CALLE CORRIENTES-61. Mr. THOMAS HOLMES has much pleasure in announcing to the Ladies of Buenos Ayres and those resident in the provinces that he has just received A MAGNIFICENT VARIETY OF SUMMER GOODS, consisting of Ladies' and Children's Silk Vest and Coat, Choker, Corset, Tricorne, and Woolen Shawls, and Fancy Dress Materials, Black and Coloured Silks, Black Silk Velvets, best Irish Poplins, best Glasgow and Aberdeen Winceys, Tartans, Skirtings, &c.; Embroidered Winceys, Poplins, Silk, Flannel, and Patent-down Petticoats. UNDERCLOTHING FOR LADIES, CHILDREN, AND INFANTS. Infant's Sewed Robes, Merino Cloaks, Silks, Berlin Wool, and Merino Hoods, Infant's Silk, Poplin, and Merino Dresses; Ladies' Cotton, Merino, and Woolen Hosiery; Children's Cotton, Merino, and Woolen Hosiery and Socks, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Plain and Embroidered Linen Collars and Cuffs, Tricorne Valenciennes Lace; ditto, Sewed Edgings and Insertions, Flouncings, Valenciennes, & Japane and Brussels Lace, Dress Trimmings, Ladies' Belts, Ties, Stays, Woolen Gloves, &c. Blankets, Flannels, Quilts, and Counterpanes, Brannans, Linens, &c. Bedsteads, Table Linen, Towels, Duster Towel Covers, and Anti-macassars. Gentlemen's Merino and Lamb's Wool Socks, Hosiery, Shirts, and Pants. Superior Haberdashery. Best English Boots and Shoes. Atkinson's Socks, Scent, &c. MOURNING GOODS. BLACK FRENCH MERINOES, MUSLINS, DE LAINES, and APACAS, BLACK MERINO SHAWLS, and LUNGIS. Cape Collars and Cuffs; Mourning Handkerchiefs, Silk Gloves. 61-CALLE CORRIENTES-61. THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE DAILY & WEEKLY STANDARD in and about Rosario, will please take Notice that on and after the 1st of December the Agents of the STANDARD in that city, Messrs. Moller and Co., have accepted charge of the subscription to and delivery of the STANDARD, they taking for their own account all papers hitherto sent to subscribers in that district. Parties owing back subscriptions will please pay same to Messrs. Moller and Co., at their earliest convenience. "Standard" Office, Nov. 4, 1888. THE EDITORS.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE, INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720, FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, AND MERCHANDISE AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE. AT MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM. AGENTS: MOLLER AND CO., 25 DE MAYO, No. 54. 72, xp, a9

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